

the nation joined together to battle tyranny and oppression.

America's economic and military might was called on to produce hundreds of thousands of planes, tanks, trucks, ships, boats, and weapons. We not only produced the materials for our own efforts but kept our Allies supplied with civilian and military goods to ensure an Allied victory.

The "Arsenal of Democracy" was running at high gear from 1941 on, and all of these efforts came to a head in June, 1944.

Even after the successful Africa campaign showed that the German war machine was not invincible, America and her Allies looked for a "second front" to draw Nazi Germany's attention and resources into other battles.

Under the leadership of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allies began planning for just such a front with an amphibious invasion in Europe and America's fighting forces made the necessary preparations.

Millions of men, and millions of tons of equipment, supplies, vehicles and weapons were delivered from the United States to England in preparation for the assault.

Postponed several times because of poor weather in the English Channel, on June 5, 1944, General Eisenhower gave the final order that would unleash the historic battle.

In the morning hours of June 6th, over 175,000 men from the streets of Philadelphia to Indian reservations of Arizona, from Alaska to Florida, landed on the beaches of Normandy, France.

In the years since that day, we have seen movies about this, the most ambitious amphibious invasion ever attempted in history. Just last year we saw it vividly replayed with the movie "Saving Private Ryan" in what the soldiers themselves said was an accurate portrayal what occurred so many years ago.

As a veteran, and having read many eyewitness accounts of that day, I think that the real horrors of that day, and especially the first minutes of that historic landing, are simply unimaginable to us.

Though the Allies enjoyed complete air superiority in the Normandy area, clouds shrouded the beaches diminishing the effect of Allied air power.

At the landing beach that quickly became known as "Bloody Omaha", the Americans took the brunt of the German defenses.

Entire companies of men were chopped down seconds after the doors dropped on the landing craft. The Germans poured fire down on the Americans, but they kept coming ashore wave after wave.

Only after an exhaustive day of fighting and dying, was the beachhead established.

In 1999, it is easy to think of the D-Day invasion and of the Allied success in World War II as pre-determined. In 1944, it just was not so and Eisenhower

and the Allied leaders knew that at that point victory was not assured and that the war could still be lost.

It is humbling to read the never-delivered address General Eisenhower penned in case the Allies were driven back into the sea.

In it, Eisenhower assumed all fault for a failed invasion attempt. Thankfully, he never had to deliver that address.

From the beaches at Normandy, the Allies broke out, fought through the hedgerows, and went on to liberate Paris in July, 1944.

From Paris to the Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes, through the low countries and ultimately sweeping on to Berlin the Allies—with the Americans taking the lead—secured victory over Nazi Germany in April, 1945.

It took four more months of island-to-island combat to defeat the Japanese Empire in August, 1945, and to achieve complete and total victory in World War II.

This nation owes a great debt of gratitude to the men and women who made Normandy and the entire war effort the success it was.

With each day, scores of D-Day veterans, many in their late 70's and 80's, pass away. As a generation, this group was unique in living and making real their unspoken code: faithfulness and duty to God, family, and country.

The brave men of Normandy—both the survivors and those buried in the American Cemetery just up the hill from the landing beaches—from both humble and privileged beginnings, deserve to be honored by the Senate and the nation as whole.

In this spirit I urge my colleagues to support me in honoring the veterans of D-Day and all veterans who have sacrificed for this great nation.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated on Thursday, April 22, 1999:

EC-2681. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, trans-

mitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Employees' Group Insurance Program: Court Orders" (RIN3206-AI49) received on April 5, 1999; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 27, 1999, the following reports of committees were submitted on June 2, 1999:

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 1186: An original bill making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000 (Rept. No. 106-58).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 415: A bill to protect the permanent trust funds of the State of Arizona from erosion due to inflation and modify the basis on which distributions are made from those funds (Rept. No. 106-59).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without recommendation with amendments:

S. 416: A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the city of Sisters, Oregon, a certain parcel of land for use in connection with a sewage treatment facility (Rept. No. 106-60).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 744: A bill to provide for the continuation of higher education through the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Alaska to the University of Alaska, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-61).

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 109. A bill to improve protection and management of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia (Rept. No. 106-62).

S. 441. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route of the War of 1812 British invasion of Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, and the route of the American defense, for study for potential addition to the national trails system (Rept. No. 106-63).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 548. A bill to establish the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historical Site in the State of Ohio (Rept. No. 106-64).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 700. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Ala Kahakai Trail as a National Historic Trail (Rept. No. 106-65).

S. 776. A bill to authorize the National Park Service to conduct a feasibility study for the preservation of the Loess Hills in western Iowa (Rept. No. 106-66).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

H.R. 154. A bill to provide for the collection of fees for the making of motion pictures, television productions, and sound tracks in